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account system is the only one the state has a right to employ. In the contract system everything is for the interest of the contractor. Prisoners should not be transported if they are near their families or relations, who can come to see them, as this is helpful. In the Pennsylvania system there are no hospitals; each man is treated in his own room. We have tried the piece-price plan. It works as far as the prison and prisoners are concerned. When a prisoner leaves us he is not known, so his chance for employment is as good as anyone's. The reconvictions at the Pennsylvania prison are not over 25 per cent. for men discharged from the prison; but is as high as 50 per cent. for men who had been in other prisons.

The individual system is the least expensive in the end. There is less reason for punishments, as the prisoners are alone and easily managed. It does not promote lunacy, as sometimes asserted. There is a persistent opposition to this system in the United States, due to political partizanship. All changes tend towards individualization. First, herding is abandoned, and grading introduced; the further step is separation. No two persons are alike; many who come to prison are no worse than the men in the community where they live. They should not be compelled to associate with people who damage them; who would blackmail them afterwards by means of their knowledge of them.

Prison Punishment. WARDEN BRUSH. Proceedings of Nat. Prison Assoc., 1884-85.

The dark cell tends to brutalize and injure the intellect. Some prisoners care nothing about dark-cell punishment. Handcuffing men and standing them around the cell is the best method. If this does not work, we raise the man off his feet a little, which makes him yield. A man should be told that nobody desires to punish him, but the discipline of the prison must be upheld. The whip takes away the convict's manhood. In whipping, one loses the sympathy of the inmates; you must have them upon your side.

Contribuzioni allo Studio delle anomalie del pterion nel cranio umano, ricerche di anatomia. DRS. F. MARIMO e L. GAMBARA. Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia. Firenze, 1889.

The anomalous data of the wormian bones of the pterion are found in almost all races, and prevail in the inferior races. As to the greater frequency of these bones in criminals as compared with normal men, Lombroso finds 16 per cent. in normal men, 23 per cent. in criminals, and 18 per cent. in the insane. Out of 114 craniums these authors found 28 with this anomaly (24 per cent.). The wormian bones of the pterion are more frequently united to each other in criminals than in normal men; according to Lombroso, 59 per cent. in criminals, and 68 per cent. in the insane, and 28 per cent. in normal men. These authors find the anomaly in prisoners 71 per cent. The presence of the wormian bones in the pterion is associated with the occipital median fossa; in normal men 4 per cent., in criminals 16 per cent., in savages 26 per cent., in the insane 14 per cent., in monomaniacs 16 per cent., according to Lombroso. The authors find that, in connection with the greater frequency of the pterion bones in criminals, there are other defects or arrests of development, and that this coincidence occurs more frequently in criminals. One thing that gives especial value to these results is, that the authors had access to a number of Italian museums.

Ueber ein Universal-Kraniometer zur Reform des kraniometrischen Methodik. DR. AREL v. TÖRÖK, Professor der Anthropologie, Budapest. Leipzig, 1888. pp. 135.

A universal method for measuring craniums is certainly a desideratum for the criminologist, since the results of one method are often incom-